

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
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1. Construction Enterprise No. 2 (also called M2) is a state building company under the Ministry of Construction and has its head office located at 1 Strada Beldiman, Bucharest. It carries out building jobs assigned by the Ministry, in accordance with plans worked out by Institutul de Proectare a Constructiilor (IPC - Designing Institute), which is also under the Ministry. The Enterprise employs 600 administrative and technical officials and 3,000 workers, mostly peasants who live in wooden huts on the building sites.
2. Most of the jobs are civilian, but some are military buildings. Entrance to military building sites, even for the staff of the contracting firms, is permitted only with a special military pass. On these sites the construction enterprises of the Ministry can maintain telephones only with the consent and under the control of the military authorities. Most of the unskilled work on the military building sites is done by labor detachments of the army, and the Ministry of Construction reimburses the army for this labor. The men themselves receive only 25 per cent of their real earnings while the army keeps the remainder in order to cover expenses. The army receives 19.50 lei per hour or approximately 160 lei per day for each man. After a deduction of 75 per cent, including taxes and expenses for board, the pay distributed to the men is negligible, and as a result morale is bad and output very low.
3. Work done between 1949 and February 1952 includes:
 - a. Officers' School for the MAI, to house 500 students. This site was called R.S.P. (meaning unknown - all military construction is known by initials of this type) and is located on Soseaua Oltenita, Bucharest, opposite the Vacaresti prison. There are 180 workers and a staff of eight administrative and five technical employees at this site. Five large buildings are to be erected for sleeping quarters, mess, and reading rooms, and two for administration. By February 1952 four buildings had been completed. Most of the students are illiterate peasants who receive six months training as officers. The syllabus consists largely

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of political instruction. Every morning there are two hours of military training, with the rest of the day spent on ideological studies.

- b. School for Recruits at Cotroceni, located at 5 Strada Vatafului, opposite the Dinamo factory. New barracks consisting of six buildings were made from old barracks and stables. Part of these barracks were occupied by recruits undergoing training. They were infantry wearing red insignia.
- c. Barracks in Cotroceni for the following units: Robanesti, Panduri, and Z.P.A. (meaning unknown). A total of 400 men, including five clerks, were employed on this project.
- d. Military Exhibition in Calea Victoriei, Bucharest, below the Military Club (Cercul Militar). In 1951 a military exhibition was to have been held for the Liberation Festival on 23 August. Because of a shortage of funds these buildings could not be completed, and in February 1952 they were still unfinished.
- e. Copaceni Farm. This is a model state farm and agricultural school, located at the former Copaceni Royal Farm in the village called 30 Decembrie (formerly Regele-Ferdinand) on Soseaua Giurgiului about 17 kms. from Bucharest. Here members of the UTM are to be taught all branches of agriculture before being sent as specialists to the agricultural collectives. The farm belongs to the Central Committee of the Communist Party and serves as a holiday resort for prominent Party members, and also shelters a number of orphans from Hungary. Meat is cured at the farm, which produces butter, milk and jam for the Central Committee for distribution to members. Buildings erected at an estimated cost of 80 million lei include the following: A beer factory, a cheese factory with a double basement (for preserving cheese), modern stables for cows imported from Switzerland and from the USSR, one large hall for social purposes, a canteen, rooms for visitors and administrative personnel, and a building for offices. The farm was to have been the meeting place of the Cominform Conference before it was decided to hold the meeting in Poland.
- f. Statiune de Unelte Pentru Constructie (STUC), a depot of the Ministry of Construction used as a loan depot for construction tools. This depot is situated in the village of Popesti-Leordeni next to the military airfield and barracks. At the beginning of 1952 prefabricated concrete blocks were used experimentally for the construction of a garage and a depot for construction tools. The plans for the building were sent directly to the concrete factory of the Ministry (Bucharest, Strada Sebastian) but the first precast blocks to arrive at the site failed to correspond to the required measurements and could not be used.
- g. A depot for Soviet machinery, built for Sovromtransport, Bucharest. This is located next to the customs depot of Obor railroad station and 200 meters from the junction of the railroad line with the Soseaua Colentina. Three large halls for automobiles were erected by January 1952, and additional sheds are to be built.
- h. State Light Opera House (Musical Theatre). This is being built in Splaiul Independentei, Bucharest, to hold 2,000 to 2,200 seats.
- i. Grivita Factory, Calea Grivitei, Bucharest. Eight large halls with wooden floors were built as an extension to an existing textile factory.
- j. Institute for ear, nose and throat diseases. A new hospital, its front half of marble and half of brick, was built in Bucharest, Calea Dr. Felix, opposite the Filantropia Hospital. All medical apparatus in the hospital is of Czech or German make.

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- k. Garages of the Ministry of Armed Forces. Six large halls are to be built, one of which was finished by September 1951, each 60 m. long, with greasing platforms, and roofs in the shape of a flattened semicircle. The garages are located on the outskirts of Bucharest, behind the Apaca Factory Gheorghiu-Dej. It is reached by streetcar No. 13 (which replaced No. 14) in the direction of Cotroceni. The garages are built in accordance with plans of the Ministry of Armed Forces and at its expense.
1. A garage at the Philips Factory in Bucharest, behind the Western Station (Gara de Vest). Normally this factory produces popular radio sets. Recently it received an order for radio transceiver (sic) apparatus for tanks from the army, and special designs were put at the disposal of the factory. Because these designs required further adjustments, a special drafting office was established in the factory and provided with the most modern equipment, including tables with neon lights. The installation the factory received for the manufacture of the apparatus was completely new. The apparatus was kept in locked boxes in two rooms which nobody was allowed to enter until it was used. The installation was later assembled in the former Dura Battery Factory, which is located in a small wood. This wood is situated on the left side of the road leading from Bucharest to the Andronache forest, and at a distance of 100 m. from the Centura railway line. At the same place a winding and an accumulator installation has been assembled. [redacted] this factory is also producing radar equipment for the detection of aircraft.
4. The Copaceni Farm received cement from the Titan Cement Factory (former name), which produces very good cement most of which is exported. This factory was modernized between 1949 and 1951 and the so-called "Le Paul" system introduced. Two rotating furnaces were installed instead of the one already working. The factory has a roller mill. New silos have been constructed, and all the machinery is automatic and apparently of Russian and Czech make. The factory uses refinery gas as fuel, but preparations were made to use methane gas. A freight station is attached to the factory, from which trains leave in all directions.
5. Micsa Loeb (Lob) is the general manager of Construction Enterprise No. 2., Bucharest. [redacted]
6. A large group of metal works and blast furnaces are to be built at Roman, allegedly to ease unemployment. Approximately 10,000 workers are to be employed there.
7. A film industry is to be developed at Buftea, the former estate of Prince Stirbei. Engineers of Construction Enterprise No. 6 have visited the place to make a survey.
8. There is a Party School between Predeal and Stalin (Brasov), in a cordoned area. In the same district another area was cordoned off for military purposes.
9. All building by the Ministry of Construction was to be discontinued in 1952 to free workers for the hydroelectrical center at Bicaz and the Danube-Black Sea Canal. For Bicaz alone an additional 5,000 workers have been requested.

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